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HIGH GRADE DROP-HEAD CABINET NEW QUEEN SEWING MACHINE, by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine

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CENTS EXTRA, we furnish, in addition to the regular accessories mentioned, the following special attachments: 1 thread cutter, 1 braidier, 1 binder, 1 set of plain hammers, different widths up to 4 1/2 in. of an inch.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

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Devoted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry and Household.

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Price, 50 cents per year. Postage Free.
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Rates for advertising space, made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1901.

The circulation of Green's Fruit Grower is larger than that of any other horticultural paper published in America.

EDITORIAL

Will You do This?

When you write to friends advertising in this paper will you kindly mention that you saw their advertisement in Green's Fruit Grower? The advertising patronage of any paper or magazine is exceedingly helpful to the publishers. They could not accept subscriptions for a trial of White Wyandottes, two pullets and one cockerel. My own boy has a hobby for photography, spending considerable time with the camera. Active energetic boys must have something to do constantly. A brood of blooded chickens, a camera, a fishing rod or gun, may not be a bad thing for a boy.

A Young Poultry Enthusiast.

Green's Nursery Company has received an order from Kermit Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, recently Governor of New York State, now Vice-President of the United States, for a trio of White Wyandottes, two pullets and one cockerel. It is a good thing for boys to have a hobby. My own boy has a hobby for photography, spending considerable time with the camera. Active energetic boys must have something to do constantly. A brood of blooded chickens, a camera, a fishing rod or gun, may not be a bad thing for a boy.

Why do People Swear.

Profanity is a vice, therefore I hope nothing said herein will encourage any one to indulge in vicious expressions, but at the same time I must say that there are good men, even Christian men, who are tempted to swear under great provocation, and who undoubtedly under provocation yield to this temptation; therefore I am led to ask, why this tendency to profanity? Undoubtedly oaths, under certain circumstances, have been used. For instance, during the Turkish massacre in Armenia, a celebrated and virtuous clergyman, a leading preacher in London, made the following remark in one of his sermons: "Why God damn the Sultan of Turkey." He made this request prayerfully and reverently, and his utterance was thus received by his congregation. In this case the oath was a prayer. It was not a wise prayer, however.

Professor G. D. W. Patrick, of the University of Iowa, recently read a paper on "Profanity." What Professor Patrick set out to do was to answer two questions: Why do men swear? And when they swear why do they use the words they do say?

In the first place, the variety of circumstances in which profanity is indulged in is pointed out. It is characteristic of anger, a failure to find adequate expression in ordinary language for an emphatic statement, and an effort to stimulate workmen and horses to extra effort. And the use of oaths is accompanied by a pleasant feeling of relief from some painful stress. On this latter point Professor Patrick quotes a sentence of J. H. Campbell, containing the physiology of the emotions: "The shouting and gesticulation which accompany an outburst of passion act physiologically by relieving nerve tension, and, indeed, as Huxington Jackson has suggested, swearing may not be without its physiological justification." The lecturer at Lincoln elaborates the idea still further by remarking that in the primitive and natural form of combat the whole muscular system comes into lively action, and any restraint that is put upon this form of activity creates a necessity for other outlets. "Men in anger may perhaps be obliged to repress every overt act and every expression of emotion except facial movements or some form of vocalism. Profanity is a means of escape. If the man did not swear he would do something worse. It may be likened to the engine blowing off steam."

Professor Patrick insists, however, that this theory is not altogether satisfactory to him. He raises both psychological and physiological objections to it, some of which will impress the average reader as a trifle absurd. But he also urges that swearing is a mere expression of emotion. It is designed to produce an effect on somebody else. He traces its

origin back to the animal instinct to fight or fly when attacked. In a primitive stage of existence the creature would, in the former instance, show its teeth, get its back up and spit or growl. All of this behavior would be intended to frighten the enemy to flight, says Professor Patrick, who adds: "The human analogue of the growl or roar of anger is the profane oath."

One can easily recall situations to which this explanation does not seem to apply. We have seen a soldier bump his head under the bed or the bureau, for instance, and he indulges in unparliamentary language, it can hardly be imagined that he deliberately aims to intimidate the elusive bit of metal. Still, it may be that the Iowa professor is referring only to the evolution of the swearing instinct in man, and does not intend that his theory shall explain each particular manifestation of it.

The hypothesis advanced to account for the habit of swearing leads naturally to Professor Patrick's explanation of the form of men's oaths, the reckless use of the names of the Deity, the saints and sacred things. Assuming that this motive is—or was when the practice originated—shock or startle, it would be hard to find a better way to accomplish the object than the practice which is forbidden by the third commandment.

Here, again, the theory fails to cover all the observed facts, however accurately it may fit a few. There are some oaths the swearing of which is not to be condoned. But, on the other hand, there are many which distinctly call down the curse of Heaven upon the person addressed, and are meant to do so. And it is probable that a good deal of the swearing that Professor Patrick has in mind is of the latter kind, for people uttering such oaths are usually in a bad temper, and are usually in a bad temper, and are usually in a bad temper.

Why I Love the Country.

"Why do you live so far out in the suburbs?" a friend of mine inquired recently. My home grounds comprise five acres of land located in Rochester, but in the suburbs, where there is plenty of breathing space and where the houses are not at all crowded. I say to this friend that I live in this country place for the reason that myself and family have spent most of our time on the farm, and have thus learned to love the country, preferring it to crowded streets. My wife, my children and myself delight in looking out of our windows upon acres of sunshine, acres of green meadows, foliage and trees. We delight in breathing pure air, uncontaminated by the smoke or dust of the city. We take pleasure in having a horse, cow and poultry; in having croquet and lawn tennis grounds, in which our children can play; in having a vegetable garden, plenty of strawberries, raspberries and grapes; also apples, pears, cherries, plums, quinces, etc. My wife would not be content to live with her house squeezed in between numerous other houses, where all would be burned on a windy night if one of them should catch fire. She likes seclusion, and would not be pleased to live in the full glare of public inspection, as those live whose houses are on crowded streets. And yet our friends who live in the more densely populated parts of the city wonder why we should choose to live in a secluded place. These friends actually sympathize with our lonely situation, and yet our place is in sight of the city. Our beautiful parks in the world; less than a quarter of a mile distant from the pavilion, from which can be seen Lake Ontario on one side and on the other side the finest farming landscape in the world. One-half mile from our place in another direction is another beautiful park embracing several hundred acres. In addition to these attractions our place commands fine views, and we have attractive and cultured neighbors, comprising a social set of themselves known as the "hill people," composed of lawyers, doctors, business men and others. The question asked by my friend is characteristic of the American people, and would not be asked by Europeans, especially by Englishmen. In England, as you live in the city who is able to live in a more secluded retreat on the hill-top, on the mountain or by the river or lake. Very wealthy Europeans may have a city house, but they spend most of their time in the country. The good people of America have not yet fully appreciated rural life, hence in cities even wealthy people build their fine houses on lots but little larger than the houses themselves. From my standpoint this is a mistake, which I feel confident future generations will remedy.

Whose Bull is Gored.

There is a steep hill near my Rochester home, and as I walk up and down this hill I have occasion to sympathize with the horses who have to draw heavy loads up this hill. Yesterday I saw a man on a load of quarry stone which must have weighed nearly two tons, sweating at his team because the team stopped to rest half way up the hill. The steep hill was covered with ice, which made it very difficult to get the team up. I called attention to the driver seemed to be unconscious of the fact that the load was heavy or that the team might be weary. Immediately afterwards, a man drove up the hill with a sleek horse, apparently well cared for. This horse was drawing a light load, but the driver was exceedingly solicitous in regard to the horse, and stopped every two rods to give him a rest, and yet the load was light and it hardly seemed necessary that the horse should rest so often as he did. Why did these two men treat their horses in such a different manner? The question is easily answered; the first man who did not intend the team should rest at all, did not own the team, and had no interest in the horse he drove; the other driver owned the sleek and well-fed animal; he drove; therefore it was greatly to his interest to see that his horse was well treated. By the way, this man who owned his horse, would go up the hill, in addition to his other kind treatment, whenever the driver had no thought of walking, but was seated on the top of his heavy load of stone.

There are many things that can be accounted for by ownership or lack of ownership. I have in mind a small farm conducted by a hard-working man who did all the work upon the place; everything about his place looked neat and trim. There were no weeds to be seen. He kept the weeds cut, and he kept the garden in good order. It is hardly necessary to state that this man was working for himself and owned the little farm. He could not expect to hire a man by the month who would work his farm, and he could not expect to see a man working in the garden or field without any idea of making the most of his time, you will quickly guess that he is employed by the day or month, and that he is not working for himself. The fact that men will do more work when working for themselves, indicates that it is better for men to work for themselves than it is to work for other people. Much work, especially in factories, is done by the piece, since it has been discovered that men come out to be accomplished by piece work than by day's work.

Bees in Cities.

The honey bee has many friends and admirers among the readers of Green's Fruit Grower. I am myself in love with the bees and consider them the friends and helpers of fruit growers. I am so well satisfied that bees do not injure fruits, but that they are helpful in fertilizing blossoms that might not otherwise be fertilized, that I would not object to having my fruit farm surrounded with men who keep bees. But notwithstanding the many good points of the honey bee, there are some things to be charged against him. The Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., is besieged with petitions demanding that no person in the city shall be allowed to keep bees without getting permission from his near-by neighbors. Remember that lots in this city do not average larger than forty by one hundred feet. Since these houses and lots are crowded so closely together as one neighbor keeps bees they spend as much time upon the neighbor's lots as upon the owner's. In this city bees in the thickly inhabited sections have been found a nuisance. They light upon white clothes hung out to dry, such as sheets, pillow-cases, shirts, towels, etc., and stain them as upon the owner's. It is also difficult to get strawberry plants early in the fall for fall planting. Spring is the time when the young strawberry plants are naturally in condition for planting, therefore strawberry plants can be sold much cheaper in spring than in summer. In fact, ninety per cent. of the strawberries set out in this country by marketmen and others are set out in spring. There are people who use potted plants exclusively, setting them out in August, paying from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 100 for potted plants. There are others who claim to have good success in setting out strawberry plants in the fall, but there are ten times as many failures in fall planting as in spring planting. I have planted strawberries in June with good success. The plants can be set out any time before blossoming, and if the blossoms are cut off, they can be set out still later in the spring.

Experience with Apples in Cold Storage.

For three years now we have placed Baldwin apples in cold storage with remarkable success. We refer to cold storage houses worked by ammonia and machinery, such as are built in large cities on scientific principles. We pick our apples as soon as they have matured, place them immediately in barrels, and draw them to the cold storage house. The sooner they are put into cold storage after being taken from the tree the better. When the apples have lain in the barn in barrels for a week or two, they have not kept as well as those moved at once to cold storage house. We find that the apples shrink some, and have to be run over by rollers before being taken to the cold storage house. Our apples have lain in the barn in barrels for a week or two, they have not kept as well as those moved at once to cold storage house. We find that the apples shrink some, and have to be run over by rollers before being taken to the cold storage house. 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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

at the pretty golden fruit in his hand.

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their reports. A very good way and

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While the Companion has kept up with the progressive spirit of the time as has welcomed every improvement that has really improved, it has remained true to the purpose of its founder. The words the announcement of 1827 would be equally appropriate to announce the volume for 1901. This constant effort of editors to make a better and still better paper year after year is well illustrated reference to any of the current issues.

ashes out during the winter and apply
between the rows. This spring I top dress
the piece heavily with pulverized lime
mortar and ashes taken from an old
mill boiler arch and three weeks ago
I sowed the piece again with well rotted
manure which I will leave until spring
refrains are over, will then rake off surplus
and all coarse pieces and harrow in again
the same as ever and sow to onions
carrots. Every tree and bush is alive
appears thrifty this spring and not a w
or grass in sight on the whole piece.
make it a study to learn what elements



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REYNOLDS

EXPERIENCE in HORTICULTURE.

The Horticulturist an Artist.

In the estimation of mankind the artist has ever occupied a high position. In the earliest historical ages, when man was but a short distance removed from barbarism and enjoyed but few of the comforts and refinements of civilization, the man who could create something beautiful was considered nearly allied to the gods and he was honored accordingly, and his name handed down to posterity. Among the peoples of nations of antiquity those most highly cherished are works of art-painting, sculpture and architecture. Even in modern times those who rank highest among mankind are those who create forms or ideals of beauty, they who produce something that appeals to our idealism, our love of the beautiful. Those who affect to despise ordinary, muscular labor, readily appreciate the work of the painter who paints beautiful scenery or beautiful representations of living beings, including human beings, the sculptor, who can chisel out of the solid marble, form and features of nobility in man, or of beauty and grace in woman. Such labor is respected, honored and the laborer may be applied himself more assiduously than any stone-cutter or house painter. The one is an artist, seeking to give expression to his ideal within his soul; the other is an artisan following a trade or vocation. Not only those who create objects of beauty which appeal to the sense of sight, but also those who produce something which appeals to other departments of our being, melody or harmony in music and poetry and those who cater to our aspirations for a higher life by creating fictitious characters with more intense emotions, who discourse in purer, more intellectual language, who live more refined, heroic lives than do ordinary men and women, the characters that lend such a charm to fiction.

It is broadening too much the ordinary definition of artist to assume that whoever creates or produces, in co-operation with nature, out of the crude material of the soil, objects that add to the beauty of the landscape, or are themselves beautiful, are artists. The planting of a farm to flowers, vegetables or fruit trees, shrubs, canes or plants adds to the beauty of the landscape. How often have we admired the beauty of a plantation of fruit trees—apples, peaches, pears, cherries and the smaller fruits, in riding by even in winter, when denuded of foliage, flowers and fruit; how much more attractive when clothed with flowers and foliage in May, or laden with fruit in summer and autumn. The florists who, since the days of the Renaissance, have increased the species and varieties, adding immeasurably to their loveliness, have certainly added to the beauty of the parterre or flower garden. Our great variety of double flowers with their numerous and varied forms, tints and colors are the work of man.

The great number of species and varieties of fruits over their origin mainly to the efforts of man. Compare our most beautiful apples, such as Sweet Bough, Summer Red, Strawberry, Red Astrachan, Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, and the like, with the wild ancestor, the wild apple, and you will see how much man has done in adding to the beauty of the apple. How much the beauty of the landscape was enhanced, last fall, by the orchards on every farm, bending under their burden of beautiful fruit. What an ornament to the table a dish of our finest varieties affords.

Consider the pear: although not quite so desirable for bright colors as the apple, yet a tree, loaded with any of our leading varieties, is a thing of beauty and when fully matured, dyed with their ripened hues, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d'Anjou, Souvenir du Congrès, Angeline de Brie, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Anjou, Clairgeau and several other varieties are a great improvement in beauty, as well as flavor upon the seedling. Some of the varieties do not acquire their full coloring until picked and ripened by the skill of man.

And what relation has the peach to beauty? It is scarcely excelled by any other species of fruit. Whether we consider the white fleshed varieties with their creamy white skin, changed to crimson by the rays of the sun on their sunny side, or the yellow fleshed, deep yellow in the shade and dark crimson in the sun, whether globular or oblong in form, they are very attractive on the tree or as a centerpiece on the table. Among the varieties to be mentioned for their beauty are Alexander, Albe d'Or, Conklin, Crawford, Early, Crawford's Late, Elberta, Foster, Hale's Early, Large Early York, Mountain Rose, Red Cheek Molocoton, Waterbury and Wheatland.

The plum has tints and shades of color differing somewhat from those of any other species of fruit. They are blue, red, yellow, purple, violet and carmine. Some of the Japanese varieties are quite brilliantly colored, as are some of the Americans. Among the handsome plums are: Bradshaw, General Lee, Grand Duke, Jefferson, Lombard, Orange, Pond's Seedling, Smith's Orleans, Virginia, Yellow Egg, Abundance, Burbank, Hale, Monarch, Red and Wickson.

Thus we may continue through all the species of domestic fruit, improved by the man—the cherry, the grape, the currant, the gooseberry, the blackberry, the raspberry, the strawberry. Each has a special beauty of its own and all are such to improvement upon the natural production of their several species as to entitle their producers to be ranked as artists. The earth has been made much more beautiful by their labors. What beauty there is in the cherry tree, laden with ripe Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Knight's Early Black, Windsor or Montmorency cherries, and where you can see a good sized orchard, with symmetrical rows, growing in straight rows, with the fruit shining through the verdant leaves the effect is greatly enhanced. My friend Stace can show you such an orchard in July.

A well cultivated, well trained and well pruned vineyard, the vines laden with large, ripe, compact clusters of such varieties as Brighton, Worden, Wilder, Agawam, Gieseler, Salan, Barry, Niagara or beauty. Delia Tenney can show you such a vineyard in September, or you may see clusters of them along the shores of Canandaigua or Keuka lakes.

A plantation of currants, the shrubs bearing in lavish profusion large clusters of Cherry, La Versailles, Fay's Prolific, Red Cross, or White Dutch, such as you

may see in July on Friend Green's farm is very pleasing to the eye.

A blackberry plantation in full bloom is a charming vision and when covered with its ripened berries is also beautiful. I have seen on Friend Green's farm, plantations of Snyder, Agawam, Ancient Briton, Taylor and other varieties and have seen, elsewhere, Lawtons, Eries, Kittatunys and Minnewaski that were very pleasing to behold.

Then the black and the red raspberry have several varieties very pleasing to the eye as well as to the sense of taste, when growing in well tilled and pruned plantations. Among the most beautiful are Eureka, Gregg and Kansas, of the black and Franconie, London, Malboro and Miller, of the red. I used to think when, many years since, I grew the Mammoth Cluster, that its immense clusters of large, black berries, with a whitish bloom, were about as beautiful as anything I had ever seen in that line and they were the admiration of all who saw them, but they have passed away and I know of no one who now cultivates them. They were supplanted by sorts more firm, that would bear more carriage and handling.

And, is there not beauty in a well kept plantation of strawberries, whether in blossom or in full maturity? Who, that is familiar with such plantations, would gainsay it? Every one of the large, prolific modern varieties, or the smaller, crimson forms peeping out from under their leafy coverings, excite the sense of beauty before they reach the sense of taste. They are more modest, more retiring than the fruits growing on canes, shrubs, vines or trees but they are hardly less beautiful.

In view of all the beautiful scenes that the horticulturist produces, that he who rides, or walks, or runs may see and of how much he does to beautify the earth by improving upon nature who would deny him a place among artists? Perhaps the older Henry James would accord the title to those only who originate new varieties and would reduce those who reproduce to a lower rank, but I think we may justly broaden the definition.

THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

Perhaps many who would deny that the fruit grower is an artist, would be willing to grant the title to the grower of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and plants. The leading object of this branch of horticulture is to gratify the love of the beautiful. To grow flowers, vines, shrubs and trees to adorn the home and beautify the landscape, to make the private lawn a miniature park and our public highways veritable arbors, is certainly deserving of the highest honor. Then, in the way of flowers, what marvelous improvements have been made upon nature's productions! To consider the rose, with its numerous species and varieties, what advancement was made even in the last century, and improvement is still progressing. What a great variety of forms, color, tints! The peonias have been made up into a more complete range of the color, and some varieties in size of bloom, form of petals and beauty and diversity of coloring are hardly surpassed by the best varieties of the rose. Some varieties also have a charming fragrance. What wonders are now produced in chrysanthemums and asters. How the pink and carnation have been improved. What a great variety of phloxes, both annual and perennial. In the entire long list of annuals and perennials, also in house plants, art is everywhere evident, and nature would hardly recognize her descendants. And all this to beautify the earth, to make it a more charming dwelling place for man. Should not we accord due credit to those florists who devote so much to brightening life? Should not we exalt and honor a vocation that does so much for the pleasure and happiness of mankind? Again, in flowering shrubs and flowering trees how many species and varieties there are that contribute so much to the landscape. There are between 1,000 and 2,000 distinct species and varieties of shrubs adapted to our climate, conspicuous among which are the flowering alders, the althaeas, aralias, chionanthus (or white fringe), crataegus (or flowering hawthorn), corydalis (or pyramidal), deutzia (in many varieties), diervilla (or weigela), dogwoods, elders, exochorda, forsythias, honeysuckles, hydrangeas, Kerrias, lilacs, mock orange, purple fringe, snowball, the spiraea (over forty varieties in Highland Park), viburnum (many varieties), especially viburnum plicatum and snowball. These are but a portion of the beautiful shrubs that are growing here in Rochester. In addition to the shrubs there are many trees beautiful in foliage and blossom that ornament our lawns and parks. The maples, the horse chestnuts, beautiful in flower as well as in form and foliage, the birch, the catalpa, with lovely flowers and broad leaves, the double flowered judas tree, flowering dogwood, magnolia, the locusts, the basswoods and the elms. There are also a number of cut-leaved and weeping trees that add beauty to the lawn. Many of these shrubs and flowers may be safely transplanted in this latitude, after the May number of Green's Fruit Grower reaches its readers.

Consider the pear: although not quite so desirable for bright colors as the apple, yet a tree, loaded with any of our leading varieties, is a thing of beauty and when fully matured, dyed with their ripened hues, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Beurre d'Anjou, Souvenir du Congrès, Angeline de Brie, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Anjou, Clairgeau and several other varieties are a great improvement in beauty, as well as flavor upon the seedling. Some of the varieties do not acquire their full coloring until picked and ripened by the skill of man.

And what relation has the peach to beauty? It is scarcely excelled by any other species of fruit. Whether we consider the white fleshed varieties with their creamy white skin, changed to crimson by the rays of the sun on their sunny side, or the yellow fleshed, deep yellow in the shade and dark crimson in the sun, whether globular or oblong in form, they are very attractive on the tree or as a centerpiece on the table. Among the varieties to be mentioned for their beauty are Alexander, Albe d'Or, Conklin, Crawford, Early, Crawford's Late, Elberta, Foster, Hale's Early, Large Early York, Mountain Rose, Red Cheek Molocoton, Waterbury and Wheatland.

The plum has tints and shades of color differing somewhat from those of any other species of fruit. They are blue, red, yellow, purple, violet and carmine. Some of the Japanese varieties are quite brilliantly colored, as are some of the Americans. Among the handsome plums are: Bradshaw, General Lee, Grand Duke, Jefferson, Lombard, Orange, Pond's Seedling, Smith's Orleans, Virginia, Yellow Egg, Abundance, Burbank, Hale, Monarch, Red and Wickson.

Thus we may continue through all the species of domestic fruit, improved by the man—the cherry, the grape, the currant, the gooseberry, the blackberry, the raspberry, the strawberry. Each has a special beauty of its own and all are such to improvement upon the natural production of their several species as to entitle their producers to be ranked as artists. The earth has been made much more beautiful by their labors. What beauty there is in the cherry tree, laden with ripe Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Black Tartarian, Knight's Early Black, Windsor or Montmorency cherries, and where you can see a good sized orchard, with symmetrical rows, growing in straight rows, with the fruit shining through the verdant leaves the effect is greatly enhanced. My friend Stace can show you such an orchard in July.

A well cultivated, well trained and well pruned vineyard, the vines laden with large, ripe, compact clusters of such varieties as Brighton, Worden, Wilder, Agawam, Gieseler, Salan, Barry, Niagara or beauty. Delia Tenney can show you such a vineyard in September, or you may see clusters of them along the shores of Canandaigua or Keuka lakes.

A plantation of currants, the shrubs bearing in lavish profusion large clusters of Cherry, La Versailles, Fay's Prolific, Red Cross, or White Dutch, such as you

A Bad Season for Nurserymen.

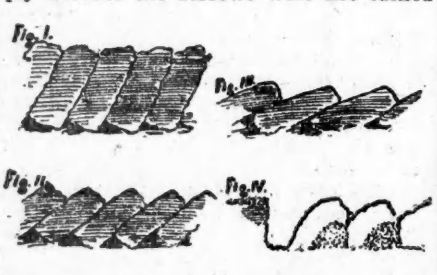
While nurserymen are getting large orders and many of them, the season at Rochester, N. Y., has thus far been a bad season for digging trees, plants and vines or for filling orders. There has been scarcely any weather here up to April 10th, when packing could be done outdoors, and but little weather when trees and plants could be dug. The ground has been covered with snow for about a week. This leaves the soil wet and the roads very bad. Those who have ordered plants, trees and vines of Rochester nurserymen, or others in this locality, should have patience, expecting that their orders will be filled in due season, but possibly not quite so early as they would like.—Editor.

The Fertilizers of Fruit.

W. A. Ferris asks Green's Fruit Grower to state which is the best fertilizer for grapes, pears, peaches, plums and cherries. In reply I will say that barnyard manure is a good fertilizer for all kinds of plants, vines or trees, but this manure must not be placed in contact with the roots of trees when they are set out. After the trees are planted put a fork-full of manure over the ground, covering the surface over the roots of the trees, not too close to the trunk of the trees. If the orchard, vineyard or berry patch is already planted spread the manure broadcast over the entire surface of the ground; this should have been done last fall or winter, but possibly can be done yet, if the manure is not too coarse and dry. Manure from the henhouse is also a good fertilizer but should be used sparingly since it is very strong. Unleached wood ashes are special fertilizer for all kinds of fruits and should be sown broadcast. There are many other fertilizers of which it may not be necessary for me to speak now.—Editor.

Some Points About Ploughing.

A farmer should be quite a mechanic in his nature to succeed in tilling the soil to the greatest advantage. So many farm operations are more or less mechanical in their nature that the man without a mechanical turn is sure to do many things far from well. This is especially true in the matter of ploughing. Thousands of acres are ploughed each season, the best results of which are not experienced simply because the furrows were not turned properly.



properly. Take Fig. 1 for instance. Much ploughing is to be seen where, as in this case, the furrows are standing on edge, little inclined beyond the perpendicular. In this position the upper part of the soil is not turned, but will keep on growing, sending up shoots between the furrows, to the annoyance of the cultivator. With furrows set like those in Fig. 1, there is a constant falling back into the furrow after the plough has passed, which makes exceedingly bad work.

The furrows in Figs. 2 and 3 are well turned and the soil will be entirely covered when the harrow has passed over the land. Fig. 3 shows how shallow ploughing permits a more complete turning of the soil. But shallow ploughing of soil is not generally desirable, especially if with grass in it.

A good deal depends upon the plough, as well as upon the ploughman. If a furrow is to be well turned, it takes skill to fashion a mould board that will do the best kind of work, and, unfortunately it is, many ploughs have not had skill expended upon them. Don't buy a plough until you know from the work of the same make of ploughs that the "land" will turn the furrow neatly and deftly, and that, too, without the necessity of a constant "coaxing" on the part of the one holding the handles. Under good average conditions, a first-class plough will almost run itself, relieving the workman of much hard labor.

Fig. 4 shows a common and poor result of using haste in ploughing "old ground," that is, ground that was planted the season before. In his haste to get over the ground rapidly, the ploughman, often takes a furrow, with a result that a portion of the soil in each furrow is not moved at all. This is shown in the dotted portion. This cannot well happen in ploughing soil, since the whole furrow is held together by the grass roots, and must all rise together. But in old land the earth is crumbly and rolls over a part that is not moved at all. As the object of ploughing old land is to lighten the soil and expose it to the action of the air, there is no small loss of fertility in this too wide a furrow.—New York Tribune.

BE GOOD TO YOUR HAIR

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW

Especially the Ladies.

How a Beautiful Head of Thick Hair May be Acquired and How It May be Retained.

Perfect preparations for the prevention and cure of dandruff, falling hair and premature baldness have existed in the past only in theory.

We know that diseases of the hair and scalp are of parasitic origin. The truth is the result of the bacteriological origin of disease.

We know now that the itching scalp, the falling hair and the dandruff that annoy and disfigure are the work of a parasite hidden deep down in the scalp.

To cure the surface indications we must reach the cause below.

This, Cranitonic Hair Food does. It penetrates to the entire depth of the hair and scalp and destroys the parasite that causes the trouble.

It does not feed the weakened hair-follicle back to health.

It is a natural food for the hair. It gives the hair a new life, and growth by feeding the scalp which holds the hair roots, for the life of the hair is in the scalp.

It is absolutely harmless, contains no grease, sediment or dye matter.

Have you dandruff? Cranitonic Hair Food will positively cure it.

Is your hair falling? The only way to stop falling hair is to destroy the parasite which causes it.

The result is a new growth of strong, beautiful, lustrous, thick hair.

FREE, HAIR FOOD.

To convince every reader of Green's Fruit Grower that Cranitonic Hair Food will stop falling hair, make hair grow, cure dandruff and restore the scalp to health, we will send, free of charge, to all who will send full address to Cranitonic Hair Food Co., 628 West Broadway, New York City, a bottle of Cranitonic Hair Food and a trial cake of Shampoo Soap.

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Fruit Notes.

Moisture hastens decay. Use liquid manure for growing plants only.

For market, especially, it is easy to have too many varieties.

In selecting strawberry plants get none that have borne fruit.

When picking and packing for market is done carelessly the results are rarely satisfactory. Care in these two respects is necessary to have the fruit present a neat appearance.

In promoting the health or vigor of the trees or plants we are not to lose sight of the chances of disease both with the trees and fruit, and manuring, farming and drainage are all important items in securing this.

Plum Curculio.

To understand some later efforts to destroy this insect, it is necessary to emphasize prominent traits of its life history. The fact has been established that it produces but one generation annually. The beetles hibernates under leaves or bark in woods or sheltered places near stone-fruit orchards. They issue from such winter quarters as soon as or before the buds put out in the spring. Both the male and female feed on the tender foliage for some time before the females have a chance to oviposit in the young fruit. While the nights are cool they hide under any shelter within reach. Where the base of the tree is kept clean and the earth raked, chips laid around under the trees form a most satisfactory trap for them, as in the early morning they are somewhat torpid and easily killed. Later in the season the jarring process is one of the most satisfactory ways of securing an uninfected crop of fruit. The arsestral treatment is based on the habit of both sexes of feeding on the young foliage in the early season, and secondly, on the habit of the female gnawing with her jaws a crescent-shaped mark in the plum curculio, and I have no doubt during the winter the pruning remained undone. This autumn the trunks of the trees looked smooth and clean, but the bodies, when the leaves fell, showed want of attention. This was promptly and thoroughly given them by means of a Walker tree-pruner, and though operations lasted over two weeks, the weather during the time was so enjoyable (neither great heat nor winters were even thought of) that the task was one of the pleasantest of the season. As you feel any way about the tree you recognize each, having its history in your mind, since you have matured and pruned it from the beginning, and it becomes so full of interest that your present visit has to be ended before you have given it all the thought you would like to.

When confronted with several jobs at the same time, it has always been my plan to commence with the longest or least agreeable one, and so, out of the different kinds of trees to be trimmed or pruned, the Outburst raspberries, forming the largest number, were treated first.

Trimming and pruning, though both terms are generally used indiscriminately, are to my mind two distinct operations. Trimming means simply cutting or pinching off useless shoots, and shortening twigs so as to give the tree a shapely contour. But pruning is a much more important process, requiring careful study to obtain a thorough knowledge of it, without which thrifty and fruitful trees cannot be depended upon, and no orchard can be made to yield its best.

We pick from three or four different patches of Outburst raspberries annually, and I have tried various times and methods of pruning them for the last eight years. They were all subjected to fall pruning this year, which will henceforth be adopted. Until the leaves fall they are not touched, but are then cut back to about two feet six inches in length, which I find sufficient, while the canes are self-supporting, bear finer fruit, and are better able to resist wind storms, which often accompany thunder showers, coming just at ripening time, making sad work among canes top-heavily laden.

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Pruning Plants and Trees.

The greater part of my time last fall was taken up in scraping moss, etc., from all the fruit trees, and as I have no leisure during the winter the pruning remained undone. This autumn the trunks of the trees looked smooth and clean, but the bodies, when the leaves fell, showed want of attention. This was promptly and thoroughly given them by means of a Walker tree-pruner, and though operations lasted over two weeks, the weather during the time was so enjoyable (neither great heat nor winters were even thought of) that the task was one of the pleasantest of the season. As you feel any way about the tree you recognize each, having its history in your mind, since you have matured and pruned it from the beginning, and it becomes so full of interest that your present visit has to be ended before you have given it all the thought you would like to.

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WINDMILL BOOK

We have just issued the best book ever published on Windmills. It is a 40-page book, with 125 pictures, written by the man who knows more than anyone else about Windmills. This man tells, in an interesting way, of the 5,000 experiments made in developing the wind wheel, and the results of them. He tells the vital facts that you should know before buying. You cannot buy a Windmill wisely before you read this book. Please write for it.

THE HISTORY OF AERMOTORS

The writer of this book is the maker of Aermotors. He tells you how he started 12 years ago by spending a fortune in experiments. He tells how he eventually made a wind wheel that is perfect; a wheel that gets power from a zephyr; that works when all other wind wheels stand still. He tells how he developed the modern windmill. How he invented the Aermotor features, now covered by 55 patents. How he originated steel towers, and how he perfected them. How he devised the labor-saving machinery that makes Aermotors cheaply; that makes them cost less than any other windmills worth having.

150 STYLES OF PUMPS

We have also a book about Pumps. It tells about the best Pumps, and the cheapest Pumps, ever made by anybody. It tells how we have reduced the cost of Pumps to one-third the old prices. No other maker of Pumps can compete with us.

It pictures and tells about 150 styles and sizes of Pumps. About Lift, Suction or Force Pumps, Three-way and Pitcher Pumps, Irrigation and Siphon Pumps, Stuffing Boxes and Working Heads. It includes every kind and style of a Pump, for hand or windmill use. It tells, too, why the Aermotor Interchangeable Pumps are in every respect the most desirable. Please write for it.

He tells how in 12 years he has dotted the earth with Aermotors. How he entered a field overcrowded with rich makers and captured over half the world's trade by making a windmill with which no one could compete. It is an interesting tale, and honest. No man who reads it will buy any windmill but an Aermotor. And a man who buys without reading it is unfair to himself. A postal card will bring it.

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